

## Graft in Oklahoma Means Death of Indian

ENDING federal court decisions on the indictments of Gov. C. N. Haskell and Senator R. L. Owen for alleged conspiracy in an Oklahoma land-grabbing deal and the settlement of 20 odd thousand other cases, each bearing on some fraud against the Indian, special timeliness and importance attaches to an article on the "Last stand of the Indian" by Emerson Hough in Hampton's Magazine for April. Mr. Hough was in Oklahoma making a study of the Indian problem when Gov. Haskell and Senator Owen were indicted. In a scathing arraignment of the whites for their shameful playing in Oklahoma, the article reviews the story of the Indian since the time of Lewis and Clark.

"When cases of squatter occupancy of Indian lands, or Indian claims on white land, came before Clark, our first Indian commissioner," says Mr. Hough, "the stood for a square deal—justice even to the Indian. The white men came to hate Clark because of his honesty and few of them chose to abide by his decisions. He gained no confidence of the Indians and no one of them was ever known to appeal from his decision.

"In 1812 all these despising Indians decided to go to St. Louis and ask Red-Head Chief, as Clark was called, what was best for them to do. This was one of our greatest Indian councils. It was the real foundation of new Indian law suits which are now being on down in Oklahoma.

"Since 1789 the United States had tried eight distinct policies upon him and it has been small wonder if he has been confused. First his tribes were treated as independent nations. Next came the trading-post scheme; then the idea with the war department as mediator, to be superseded, in 1848, by the interior department. As a fifth move the red men in each state or territory were organized (until President Grant abolished the system in 1889) under a superintendency, with, generally,

the commonwealth's governor for superintendent. That was followed by the reservation plan which fell before the constant demand for more land by prospective white settlers, and this was finally superseded by a theory that the Indian could be made into a farmer—implements, seed, clothing, and rations being issued to each red man. Then, as an eighth and last resort, we fell back upon the idea of education.

"There may be some in the benighted east who fancy the Indians of Oklahoma to be beaded and blanket-covered hovers of wood and drawers of water, but as a matter of fact, the term Indian does not mean real Indian today. Black blood is not socially received in any part of the United States today, but Indian blood constitutes no social disqualification; rather to the contrary, speaking at least for this part of the country; because each Indian, man, woman and child, has a farm, and many of the farms have rich oil wells and coal mines on them now.

"Yet no full-blood Indian ever understood any such thing as individual ownership of land. That being so, and the Indian always being sure that there was more land somewhere else, he was ever ready to sell his own little-valued title to the soil to as many different men as would offer him the price. The result is that in parts of Oklahoma the ground has been owned by the English, French, Spanish, Texas and the United States; has been secretly conveyed by our government to Indians more than once, and has been sold by the Indians themselves under the security act. With this in mind, it is easier to understand the cunning which framed that national law under which the Dawes commission began its task of allotting the Indian lands in Oklahoma; for it is under the iniquitous administration of that act, and when following and strengthening it, that there has been perpetrated a series of large and little which for ingenuity surpass anything that has come under recent observation.

"As a result, the Oklahoma of the future will have to provide poorhouses for about 100,000 Indians.



KERMIT ROOSEVELT.

Kermit Roosevelt is the official photographer for his father's African hunting party.

### POSTAL CHECKS IN GERMANY.

Consul Thomas H. Norton of Chemnitz, in reporting that the system of carrying accounts in postnotes and drawing checks upon the same was introduced in the German postal system on Jan. 1, 1908, reviews the initial success which it has already attained.

This assumption by the postal department of one of the functions of banking does not seem to have awakened the opposition of bankers, and it certainly has met the stamp of popular approval, as evidenced by the results of the first month's business.

At present bank accounts are kept in only a few large postoffices, each of which meets the wants of an extensive territory. At the close of January the number of such accounts in the Berlin postoffice was 3,470; Leipzig, 2,871; at Cologne, 2,872; etc. The total number of accounts opened during the first month was 15,526. Deposits during the month were (in round numbers) \$200,000, of which sum \$400,000 was in the form of postal checks, transferred from one account to another, out of \$1,000,000 total value of checks drawn.

Modern preservatives are comparatively tasteless, consequently they do not alter the flavor or texture of food products, and on account of the small quantity of modern preservatives required they do not disturb digestion as the necessary larger quantities of ancient preservatives have a tendency to do. The general supposition is that benzoate of soda has the power to transform partially decayed skin and pulp of tomatoes into the appearance of round, wholesome fruit, and that borax and boric compounds are used to restore meat, butter and other articles of food that are partially decayed, so as to change their appearance, thereby causing the consumer to believe they are fresh, first class articles of food. Such is not the case, however. Modern preservatives are not used to make inferior food keep it in a hygienic condition until consumed.

The absolute necessity of preserving perishable articles of food is shown in the increased number of ptomaine poisoning cases which have occurred since the enactment of the pure food law. According to press dispatches there have been in the United States, since the pure food law went into effect, 12,700 cases of ptomaine poisoning, 432 of which were fatal. If we are to have pure food, food that will reach the consumer in a sweet, wholesome, edible condition, such foods that readily deteriorate so as to become poisonous substances must be preserved in order to protect the health and life of the consumer.—H. L. Harris.

### BREAKFAST MONTHS.

A traveler stopped at a hotel in Greenland, where the nights are six months long, and as he registered asked a question of the clerk.

"What time do you have breakfast?"

"From half-past March to a quarter to May,"—Harper's Weekly.

### ADMIRABLY EQUIPPED.

Cardinal Mezzofanti, the famous Italian linguist, who died at the age of seventy-five, knew and could speak more than fifty languages. He could entertain his English friends with specimens of the Yorkshire dialect and his French or German visitors with the patois of their respective countries. "Dear me!" exclaimed Lord

Byron, to whom this was told. "He ought to have been the custodian of the tower of Babel!"

## AMATEUR GARDENING

### SCARLET SAGO OR RED SALVIA.

This is a plant which is used a great deal for bedding purposes but should be used more. It will give the flower display with the best care of any of the bedding plants. Seed may be sown in the ground as soon in the spring as the soil is in good condition to be cultivated. The plants should be thinned out and cultivated carefully until they begin to flower, then no further care is necessary.

If practicable, the seeds should be started indoors or in a hot bed and when the plants are large enough to be handled they can be transplanted to the open ground, which should be done about May 1 in central latitudes. Plants started in this way would bloom a month earlier than those grown from seed started in the open ground.

If the amateur hesitates about growing his own plants indoors he should purchase young plants from a florist from whom they may be obtained at small expense in 2 or 3 and one-half inch pots ready to be set outside in their beds soon after May 1, when all danger of frost is over. Beds thus formed will bloom by midsummer.

Salvia is not injured by hot summer weather but if the dry season is of long duration the beds should be watered often to keep the plants healthy.

### EASILY GROWN VINES.

Most delightful of the garden's features are the vines which cover the fence or wall of the house with a coat of living green, and which produce brilliant flowers of which shade the veranda with a fragrant, lovely curtain.

There are many varieties, suitable for every kind of soil, fast and slow growing, some of them making growth with a rapidity that is marvellous. Blossoming vines produce some of the most beautiful flowers in the garden.

Two vines known throughout America are the Boston ivy and Virginia creeper, both of which cling to the wall of the house or other structure without support, so are especially useful.

for covering walls. They have no flowers. The former is not so hardy as the latter, but in middle and southern latitudes it succeeds well. The Virginia creeper is perfectly hardy. It will hide ugly stone fences, out buildings and small trees, transforming them into things of beauty.

The rapid growing Virginia Broom is excellent for the veranda, giving a dense shade. It produces a showy bank of star-shaped flowers of delightful fragrance which last for several weeks. A companion variety of Clematis, clematis, has more colored flowers, which resemble half closed rose buds at a distance. Clematis, the Japan clematis, is one of the best of vines growing rapidly and presenting a showy mass of blossoms in flower. The wisteria is a good vine for a trellis but is somewhat coarse for most verandas being better suited to the rustic house or pergola.

### PRUNING SHRUBS.

An ornamental tree and shrubs are pruned to aid in the production of flowers and to control the form of pruning.

Many of the early blooming shrubs develop their flowers the year before, and with these heavy pruning should be delayed until just after their flowering season. Deutzia, spirea, forsythia and many other popular shrubs are of this character. Soon after their flowering season is over they begin to develop buds for the next year.

Shrubs needing heavy trimming should be pruned in early winter. This will result in larger blossoms on the remaining buds. Such plants as the hydrangea, and clematis, which make their flowering buds or shoots green the same year should be pruned in early winter, as this will develop a greater profusion of shoots and buds.

When pruning hardy deciduous flowering shrubs all dead wood should be cut out, straggling branches either shortened or removed and all suckers

arising from the roots should be destroyed. Where shrubs are planted in clumps, branches that interfere with other branches should be cut out. It is a good idea to cover the wounds with white lead or grafting wax, as if a stub is left uncovered the healing of the wound will be left until the stub is rotted out, and the rotting stub will be a breeding place for bacteria and fungus. Cut the branch off clean and close to the main stem, avoiding any stub, and cover the wound with grafting wax melted and applied hot.

Mr. F. G. Morris, Oneonta, N. Y., writes: "My little girl was greatly benefited by taking Foley's Orino Laxative, and I think it is the best remedy for constipation and liver trouble." Foley's Orino Laxative is best for women and children, as it is mild, pleasant and effective, and is a splendid spring medicine, as it cleanses the system and clears the complexion. F. J. Hill Drug Co. (the never substitutes), Salt Lake City.

### CAREY ACT LANDS.

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BUTNER IRRIGATED LANDS COMPANY, 622 Judge Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

### WALL PAPER SALE.

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## FOOD PRESERVATIVES

THE question of food preservatives is prominently brought to the public mind by the recent decision of the referee board in reference to benzoic acid, which is declared non-injurious when used in the quantities necessary to preserve food. It seems to be the general opinion that the referee board's report will nullify the pure food law, and that Dr. Wiley's conclusions in reference to food preservatives should not be questioned. The referee board, however, is composed of the most eminent American scientists, and whatever conclusions they arrive at should be considered as authentic as a decision rendered by the supreme court of the United States. The public has long been led to believe that the ancient preservatives, such as salt, sugar, vinegar, alcohol, spices, etc., are not chemicals, and that they are natural food preservatives, and that modern preservatives, such as borax, boron compounds, benzoic acid, etc., are unnatural preservatives and poisonous substances, not suitable for the preservation of perishable articles of food. The ancient preservatives, however, are chemicals, and are so defined by the United States dispensary. The chemical names of these ancient preservatives are as follows: Salt, chloride of sodium; sugar, saccharum; vinegar, acetum; alcohol, pepper, picric acid, mustard, snaps.

As it is impossible to supply fresh food at all times, various methods of preserving same must be resorted to. Food has been used for ages to preserve food. Farmers Bulletin 152, page 2, says:

"Salt is an antiseptic, and when applied alone to meat renders it very hard and dry. Its action is first to draw out the moisture. In a few days it will contract and harden the muscle fibers, thus shrinking the volume of meat."

There are hundreds of pairs of new, stylish shoes and oxfords in odd lines, which we must immediately dispose of.

There'll be no mercy shown here—every pair to go, and go quickly.

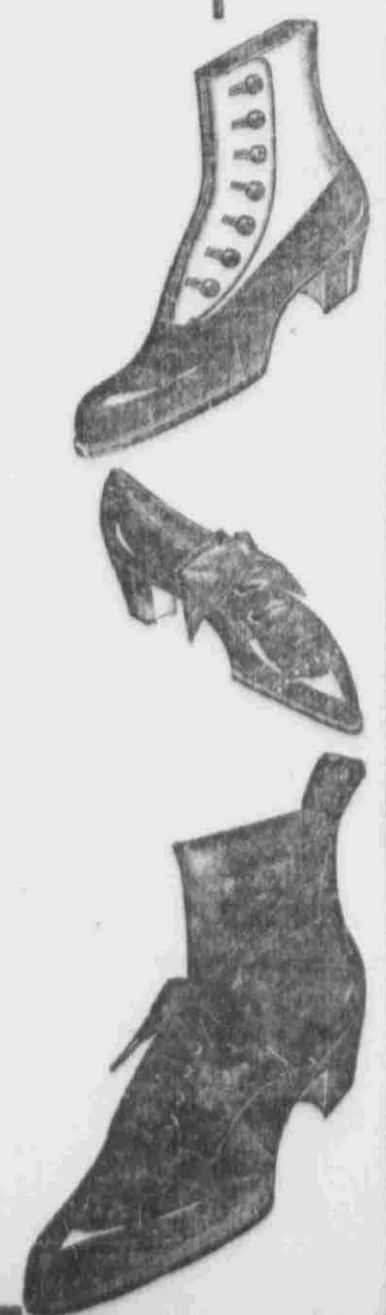
See the tables in the basement. Aside from the two great offers quoted here there'll be others, just as important.

**\$1.45** For women—Kid shoes, patent leather shoes, tan pumps, Gibson ties, French heels oxfords, patent colt, three-eyelet welt oxfords, and so on. All splendid values, at up to \$5.00 the pair. Such a splendid assortment that your size is surely here in some excellent value. Choose at only \$1.45.

**\$2.45** For men; for women—A splendid assortment of patents, vicis and box calf leathers, all in Goodyear welts; splendid spring styles, and all remarkable values. The women's line at this price includes almost every new spring creation, but all in broken lots. So great is the assortment, however, that you'll surely find just what you want in the size you wear.

"Hurry a little and save a lot"

238-240 Main St.



## SPECIAL MATTRESS SALE

AT

Dinwoodey's

Beginning Monday Morning at 8.30 and continuing as long as they last, we will place on special sale two lots of the celebrated

Ostermoor Mattress

¶ The mattress that is universally used.

¶ The Mattress that is universally praised.

LOT 1—In this are some of 50 pound weight, round corners, beautiful art sateen coverings—never sold for less than \$20.

LOT 2—These Comprise mattresses, with Imperial edge, tuftless, dustless,—and is regularly sold at \$23.

For the first time in our history we are able to offer this sanitary mattress, on this one occasion only at **\$13.50**

This extraordinary price reduction will mean that these elegant, well-built mattresses will be sought as soon as our doors open Monday morning.

The Big \$13.50 Sale of Ostermoor Mattresses Monday morning at

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These are fine tailored suits—fine woolens, splendid trimmings, careful workmanship. These suits will wear, will always hold their shape, and will be dressy to the last day they are worn.

This is the biggest kind of a bargain.

No doubt we have your size. If so you will have a suit of which you will be proud.

I also make tailored suits to order—and my tailoring is known all over the West.

I will make you a high-grade suit at \$25 to \$30. For the same style suit other tailors charge \$40 and \$50.

DANIELS, The Tailor, 57 West Second So.



\$15.00 TO \$25.00